at No. 108 S. Third street, Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TRIEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

IN ORDER to allow all employes on THE Evening Telegraph an opportunity of cele brating the Glorious Fourth, there will be no paper issued from this office to-morrow.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Our great national anniversary, which promises to be celebrated to-morrow with such unusual eclat, derives its chief interest from the character of the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. It was not so much the birth of a nation as the promulgation of an idea, which made the 4th day of July, 1776, an august and ever-memorable occasion. It was the founding of a government upon the doctrine of equal rights which made that day significant and glorious.

Those pregnant words, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, fell upon the world's ear with startling emphasis. They were the death-warrant of the "divine right of kings," of the special privileges of aristocracies, of the caste distinctions of races. They brought down the haughty and elevated the poor. The oppressed saw in them the rising of a day-star of hope. The struggling millions awoke from the nightmare dreams of centuries of cruelty and oppression, and listened to those words from the New World as to strange and unearthly music.

The doctrine of human equality, which is the great fundamental idea of the Declaration of Independence, is the gift of Christianity to modern civilization. We call Jafferson its author, but Paul enunciated it when, standing in the midst of Mars Hill, in the presence of the proud and polished Athenians, he uttered those inspired words:- "God hath made of one blood all nations for to dwell upon the face of the

And as to-day we look back over the nation's course for ninety years, how splendidly does this great truth illumine our history! Physical growth, material progress, the subjugation of nature, the advancement of the arts and sciences, the triumphs of inventive genius, the spread of literature, the diffusion of education, the prevalence of religion, the multiplication of splendid charities for the poor and unfortunate, the general elevation of the masses-all these are the legitimate outgrowth of that grand and life-giving idea. Personal freedom is but the equal right of each man to his own person and the fruits of his own industry; political liberty is but the equal right of each man to particl pate in the Government; religious liberty is but the equal right of each man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Upon this triple foundation does the great fabric of free institutions rest.

And the terrible war through which we have passed, what a flood of light foes that throw upon this great principle of equal rights! At what a tremendous cost has it taught us, that wrong done to the most humble members of the body politic is a blow at the rights of all! How clearly has it shown that the least admixture of injustice in our laws and institutions is a poison which, if not speedily eliminated, must produce disorder and convulsion.

Equal rights-this is the great distinguishing cature of our American system. It has filled our land with wealth and with blessing. It has made us great and powerful. It has carried us safely through the most tremendous of civil convulsions. Why, then, should we not hasten forward to its full and perfect realization?

The Ceremony of Returning Battle Flags. The grand spectacle which will take place in this city to-morrow, of returning to the State the flags presented by her to the regiments, although without a precedent in magnitude, is not original in idea. Far back among the dark ages of fendalism, we find it a custom for monarchs or grand nobles to issue to their followers banners, which were returned again unstained by dishonor, when the blessing, "Well done, good and faithful servant," was awarded. In the ancient Barronial balls, battle-flags have hung for centuries-flags which had been borne by the lord of the manor in many a distant clime, had floated in many a hard-contested battle, had dipped only to his sovereign, and were so deposited as proud trophies, as emblems for his descendants to cherish as evidences of the courage of their ancestors. In all the balls of Europe we find these proofs of bygone valor, collected together and preserved as archives of

actions, if not of musty deeds. The warlike orders formed anterior to the Crusades, each had some central "Chapter," which issued devices, and became the recipient of the honored battle-flags. The "Knights Templar," that association of whose organization so little is definitely known, is generally supposed to have had a return of the banners given to each knight; those unspotted and unstained being the only ones accepted. "The Knights of the Golden Fleece," comprising nearly all the crowned heads of Europe, had some such murtial archives. But we need not delve among the customs of antiquity to find precedents for what is most eminently proper. No leudal pageant need act as a testimony to the propriety of such a ceremony. In our land all power which constitutes the State is derived from the people, and it in turn is meted out to public servants. When the commissions of our officers were given by the Governor, when they were formed into regiments, and before they had passed beyond the control of the Commonwealth, while yet they were citizens of Pennsylvania, and not employed as servants of the United States, our State gave them an emblem to cherish and preserve, to defend in battle, to keep it from all crime, or treachery, or cowardice, and to return again to her keeping as unpolluted as when she first gave it into her hands. To each regiment she presented | State fights were under his leadership.

such an emblem, such a signal to rally around, such an insignia to mark the action of the Pennsylvania troops.

Since those flags were first presented, the bearers have undergone heroic trials. Upon a score of battle-fields each has been unfurled-in camp and on the march, amid privation and disaster, in victory and in defeat, these flags have waved. Throughout all the Southern States, upon the site of every contest, some one of these banners have been seen, recognized, and cheered. Could they but speak-could but some tongue be put within their folds, and they be enabled to tell, as WASHINGTON Inving made the interesting volume in the British Museum speak, what a record they could unfold! From their high position they could overlook the fight, and tell us not only how generals behaved, but of the silent secret suffering which found no utterance; of the helpless agony and undying patriotism. which, coming from a private, has not been

recorded by man. And now, when the tumult and the turmoil is over, when peace has succeeded strife, and victory been achieved, the bearers of these standaids come to our city, and on the site of the Declaration of Independence reconsecrate the ground by placing their beloved banners there.

Many of them are tattered and bloody; many of them are but shreds and fragments of what they were when first the Governor gave them to their keepers' hands, but purer, thrice purer are they now, soiled, torn, and with inscriptions erased, than when bright and new they went forth at the head of marching columns. They have been baptized in the blood of the best of earth; they have been shot at and torn by Rebel balis, and those of which the least is left must once have been where shot most thickly fell. They went forth without any complimentary inscription; they come back with the mangled remnants of names emblazoned upon them. The bartles they fought have been inscribed upon them by order of the Government, by command of the nation, and when we find these titles erased, it proves that, not content with honor acquired they flow still bravely in other battles. The United States has inscribed upon them "well done," and now as they are returned to our capital, they afford the proudest monument of the popular heroism.

When the day is past, and the ceremony done. and they are once more redeposited in the custody of the Commonwealth, we will hear of them no more for years; yet the remembrance of the deeds which they have achieved, will be immortal. and the children and the children's children of those who bore and those who followed them will visit the capital, in order to gaze upon the flag with which their father's name was associated. The ceremony will be performed with all the grandeur incident upon the day selected, and what more happy combination of dates could have been made than the one which opens a new decade in the nation's life, by the laying aside forever of the banners of a hard-fought and triumphantly ended war?

The Death of Senator James H. Lane. A BRIEF telegraphic despatch published in yesterday's atternoon papers announced the tragic termination of the mortal career of the individual whose name stands at the heaf of this article. "JIM LANE," as he was familiarly called, was one of the most singular characters that has ever figured in American politics. He was the son of an Indiana politician, and embraced his father's profession at an early day. Figuring some in the local politics of his native State, and participating in the Mexican war where he held the rank of Colonel, he was finally elected to the House of Representatives, holding at nealry the same time, as he used to delight to tell, the three offices of Lieutenant-Governor of his State, elector at large for Indiana, and member of Congress. The Congress of which he was a member was that notorious body which, under the of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, repealed lead the Missouri Compromise and passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill-Lang, in common with the other Democratic members, voting for it. The tremendous popular reaction which followed that infamous measure reached even to Indiana. and left Lane's political barque stranded high and dry upon the banks of defeat. The excite. ment attending the early settlement of Kansas followed. It was something that suited Lane's temperament, and he "pulled up stakes" in Indiana and went to Kansas. He always said himself that he went there at the instance of Senator Douglas and other prominent gentlemen, to organize the Democratic party. Lawrence was the political headquarters of the Territory, and thither Lane made his way. His first step was to call a Democratic Convention, and as he could get no other place for holding it, he called it to meet on the banks of the Kansas river. From this circumstance it passed into the local history of Kansas, under the name of the "Sandbank Convention." Unexpected difficulties met our Democratic missionary upon the very threshold of his labors. Those were stera days in Kansas, and there was no room for the petty devices of ordinary politicians. The Free State men would have nothing to do with Lane, because he avowed himself a Democrat; the pro-slavery men would have nothing to do with him because he would not come out and openly avo w himself in favor of making Kansas a slave State. So, between the two, he found himself without occupation, and his Democratic Convention proved a failure. But he was not the man to stand idle in the midst of great events. His quick eye comprebended at a glance the true state of affairs, and a natural sympathy with the men of his own section, who were then suffering great outrages at the hands of the slave power, impelled him to an open and hearty espousal of the free State cause. His talents fitted him for the leadership to which his ambition urged him. Ready of speech, impetuous, roughdaring, experienced in military affairs, a man of the people, never forgetting a tage he had once seen or a name he had once heard, he soon acquired great influence over the masses, and became one of the chief actors in the stormy and eventful scenes which ensued in Kansas. His military reputation, acquired in the Mexican war, gave him almost uncontested supremacy in that line of operations. There was one man in Kansas, however, who never took any stock in LANE, militarily, politically, or otherwise; that was old John Brown. Between the reckless, deceitful, profane politician and that

earnest, bonest, God fearing man there were no

elements in common. Brown was both brave

and able, and many of the most successful Free

Early in 1856 the struggle in Kansas became very desperate, and most of the Free State men were arrested and imprisoned or compelled to flee from the Territory. Lane did the latter, escaping in disguise. He returned in the fall, however, leading in a company of armed emigrants from the North by way of Nebraska. The line of march he then took over the untrodden prairies is known as "Lane's road" to this day.

In the summer of 1858, the unfortunate homicide of Gais Jenkins occurred. The circumstances were briefly as follows: - LANE and JENKINS were contestants for a very valuable claim adjoining the city of Lawrence. Each was hving upon the claim-their houses not far separated. Within the yard of LANE's house was a well from which both families had been in the nabit of using water. There were two ways of entering the yard, one of which LANE fastened up; JEN. KINS tore down the fastenings; LANE restored them. JENKINS sent a hostile message to him that he was coming that way for water again, and soon made his appearance, arme I with an axe, and accompanied by a couple of friends. one or both of whom had firearms. LANE took a shot-gun from the house, and stationed himself near the well, warning JENKINS not to approach. JENKINS paid no attention to him, but broke down the gate with his axe, and advanced towards the well. LANE fired upon him at the distance of a few feet, the whole charge of fine bird shot striking him full in the oreast, and causing his almost instantaneous death. Nearly simultaneous with the explosion of Lane's gun several shots were fired from the other side, one of which struck Lane in the leg, inflicting a severe ficsh wound. Of course, the affair caused intense excitement, as JENKINS was an old and prominent citizen, and had many friends both in Kansos and at the East. Lane sustained a protracted examination before three justices of the peace, who refused to bind him over for trial, and, we believe, no bill of indictment in the case was ever found by a grand jury of the county. The legal contest for the claim was carried to the Court of last resort, and the claim was finally awarded to Lane. The growth of the city of Lawrence had, meanwhile, made much of it available for bailding purposes, so that it had become extremely valuable. After the contest was over he made the widow a present of \$1500; she, however, in consideration, giving him a quiet tirle to the land.

Upon the admission of Kausas as a state, LANE was elected one of her first Senatorsdrawing the short term of four years. At its expiration he was elected to the full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1865. During the war he held several quast mulitary positions, which, however, on the whole, added no havre to his reputation.

As a public speaker, under favorable circumstances, Lane had few superiors. He made no impression in the Senate, nor on an ordinary topic before an ordinary addience. But take him in an hour of great excitement or danger, or before a Karsas crowd in a savage political contest, and he had great power. There was a vein of argument in all his speaches, but their chief strength was in their enthusiastic, impusstoned, as captandum style. He was fond of appealing to persons in the crowd by name, in the midst of his harangues. He had no wit. and rarely told a story. There were a tew stock anecáotes, however, which he used on all occasions. He was protane in his speeches to a shocking degree, but when the occasion was sufficiently important, he made even this element startlingly effective.

Old Kansas men, who heard his speech at 2 o'clock at night in the Constitutional Convention at Minneola in 1858, well remember an instance of this kind. He was the foremost man in excitements of all sorts. He was making a harangue one evening to a house full of listeners in Lawrence, when, in the midst of his remarks, a cry of "fire" was raised from a neighboring building. The crowd rushed en masse to the scene of the conflagration, and when they got there, Lane was already on the burning building, assisting in putting out the fire. He was a man of iron frame, of great strength, and of an energy that knew no bounds. In his political campaigns he would ride from one end of Kansas to the other, in all kinds of weather, speaking every day and night, During the sittings of political conventions it was the general impression that he did not sleep

As a politician he was corrupt and unscrupulous to the last degree. Born and brought up in the most depraved school of Democratic politicians, he never forsook its practices. He was utterly reckless of the means he used to secure his ends. His most prominent trait of character was his total want of truthfulness. He seemed to have lost in his own mind all distinction between truth and falsehood. In this respect he was alike to friends and foes; and yet such was the magnetism of the man's presence, that men whom he had deceived a hundred times would trust him yet again.

The secret of his power with the people of of Kansas lay in his early services to the Free State cause, his popular manners, his wide acquaintance with the inhabitants in every part of the State, and the fact that he constantly made himself the exponent of their dominant political sentiments. For the last five years, too, he has wielded the entire patronage of the general Government in Kansas, which is very large.

His death will work a complete revolution of the personnel of parties in that State. There is no leader that can succeed to his power. He was the life of the dominant faction, and it cannot hold together longer. It will be a blessing to Kansas, for it will prove her emancipation from a political rule which has gone far to demoralize the public sentiment of the State.

LANE was of more than medium height, with a slightly stooping gait; was strong and sinewy of build; had a fine head, not a handsome face, his brows being massive and heavy, and his small, twinkling, snake-like eyes, deep set in his head. His voice was powerful, and capable of great exertion, though he was so reckiess in its use, that he often broke it completely down before fluishing a speech. He leaves a widow and several children. For several years past, it has been the opinion of many of Lang's friends and enemies both, that he was not entirely of sound mind. His tragic end would seem to confirm that opinion. A few days ago he left his seat in the Senate to return home to Kansas for a visit. Shortly after a telegraphic despatch announced that he was sick at St. Louis, threatened with paralysis. He seems to have been on the way to his home at Lawrence, and at Leavenworth to have committed the rash act which sent him into another world.

THE CANING REPORT .- The committee on the caning of Grinnell by Rousseau report in favor of censuring the victim and expeliing the chastiser. Their decision seems to us slightly illogical. If the insult offered to General ROUSSEAR was so great that the House must now ransack its records and censure a speaker for words spoken weeks ago in debate, then that affront was sufficiently great to justify an assault. If there was no justification, then why censure GRINNELL? If there was a cause, why excel It looks to us like a compromise; ROUSERAU? and in such a case a compromise is an act of in-justice to one, at least, of the parties concerned.

THE RECALL of the Spanish fleet from the Pacific, which has been officially announced, is a virtual abandonment of the war waged by Spain against Chili and Peru. The disasters which the fleet encountered, as well as the general indignation excited by the destruction of Valparaiso, has so prejudiced all Christendom against the contest, and so crippled the power of Her Most Catholic Majesty, that some such step was rendered necessary. The intelligence is of deep interest, and will cause general congratulation among the friends of the Re-



SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.) OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE -Cn Wednesday, July 4, chilzens are requested to keep their vehicles of every description out of the streets through which the Military Parade will pass. During the procession vehicles will not be allowed to stand at the intersections of streets. Spectators are asked to remain upon the sidewalks to avoid necident.

Housekeepers are especially cautioned to keep their dwellings well fastered or carefully looked after during the day. Strangers and others losing children will make the loss known to the nearest Polic : Station. By order of the Mayor. PAMUEL G. | UGGLES.

Chief of Police. OFFICE OF THE

West Jersey Hotel Company,

No. 271 South THIRD Street.

The subscription Books of this Company will open at the Company's Office, on MONDAY next July 2, and at CONCRESS HALL, Cape Island, on and after July 20.

I. H. JOSEPH.

Attorney for Corporators, 6 22 7t POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. On WEDNESDAY, July 4, this Office will be closed at 11 o'c ock A. M., at d remain closed during the rest of the day.

The Carriers will make but one delivery of letters, vis. 8 A. M.

The two first morning and last evening collection of letters will be made from imp-post and other beggs.

The several stat one will be open at the same hours as the Central Office.

L. A. WALBORN,

It

Postmaster.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD PANY, No. 2435 FRANKFORD Road PANY, No. 2435 FRANKFORD Road

A Dividend of F VE PIR CENFRON: the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared, free of taxes, payable on and a ter the 18th day of July
The transfer books will be closed until the 18th instant 73 bt

E A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

CLAIMS TO MERIT

"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."
1st—They promptly check Diarrhesa.
2d—They subduc Cramps and Pain in the Stomach.1
3d—They correct effects of bad water.
4th—They are necessary to all Travellers.
5th—They are a combination of diffusive stimulants,
sedatives, and astringents, excel ing in effectiveness any
knewn remedy to similar purposes.
17.2 10t*45]
1 xclusive maker (covered by law), C. H. NEEDLES.
TWELS' H and HACE Streets, Philadelphis.

ARMORY COMPANY A, GREY RESERVES, No. 810 MARKET Street.
PHILD SLPHIA. July 3. 1865.
In accordance with Regimental Orders the Corps will
meet at t'e Armory for Parade at 8 o'clock sharp on the
morning of the FOURTH OF July. Full dress uniform,
while gloves. By order of JAMES D. KEYSER, Captain, John Stewart First Sergeant. 11*

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION,
UNITED STATES.
Companies of the Order will assemble in the Supreme Court Ecom (right wing). Independence Hall, on WED.
NESDAY, 4th mets. a. 5% o clock A. M. (prompt), to participate in the ceremonies of the day.
Companies will appear in the uniform of their respective rank, it possible, with full 'adae of the order.

T. FLLWOOD ZELL.,
JAMES B. RODGERS, Committee.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, The Veterans of ISI2 will meet at the SUPR'ME COURT ROOM on WEDNESDAY MORNING July 4. at 9 o'clock Full attendance requested. Veterans of this and other States cordially invited to participate in the Flag Ceremonies. Jenn H. Frick, Secretary. GREY RESERVES. - COMPANY

will assemble at the Armory TO-MORROW
MORNING, July 4, at 7 o'clock, in tall uniform.

J. PARKER MARTIN,
Captain Communishing.

MORE NEWS FOR THE F JURTH OF JULY. A GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAIN. MINT at the SURF HIJUSE.
The Gloncaster Boats leave every FORTY-FIVE MINUTES. MUJAVIRO, MUJAVILO.

The rost delic cus of all persons. Sold everywhere, and by HANRIS & OLIVER. TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. LET.

SCOTI'S ART GALLERY. No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS

A e opportunity for Jobbers to close out their surplus ! tooks, or percies making alterations in their

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET
THEATHE. Begins at 8 e'clock.
INCREASING SUCCESS
of the Great Somatic Conjuror,
ROBER! HELLER.
ONIGHT, (Tuesday), July 3, 1886.
A COUPLETE CHANGE OF PROBRAMME
NEW ILLUSIONS!
NEW JOKES!

NEW JOKES! TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE.

NEW JOKES!

THE SCARLET SPIRIT, E.C., E.C.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.

AFTERNOON at 2% o'clock

TWO SULVE, THE AFIERNOON at 2% o'clock

ROBERT HELLER IN BOTH.

HELLER'S MAGIC!

HELLER'S MUSIC!!

HELLER'S WOOD MINSTRELS!!!

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

REMEMBER, ARCH STREET THEATRE.

PERFORMANCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE PRO
CESSION,

AT 2% O'CLOCK,

EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO., COLTON DENTAL No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ARE NO WOFFERING THEIR FINE STOCK

GRENADINES.

ORGANDIES,

HERNANI BAREGES, LAWNS.

> BLACK IRON BAREGES. PERCALES.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 M. EIGHTH STREET. CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!

STORE TO BE ALTERED. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

20 pieces white-ground Iron Bareges, reduced to 3lc 15 pieces mixed Grenadine Dupogue, 31c.; reduced from 56. 50 pieces Melange and Mohairs, for Travelling Suits, 31c. 5 pieces Silver Mobair P. plins, for suits, 37%c, worth 75.

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONET'S. French Organdles and Jaconetts, 25, 31, and 375ct Yard wide English Prints (Hoyle's), 2?c. Best American Prints, 19c.

HEMS. HEMS, HEMS, HEPS, lee dezen Ladies' Hem S. Ilkfs , 28c., worth 45. Hem S. Hkis., 25 to 750 ; reduced. Rem 8, IRES., 25 to foc ; reduced.

Gen: 8 Fine Colored Border Hk s. Linen) 31%c.

50 dozen Napkins, large size, 82%4. A Job Lot.
Linen Table Damasks Loom) 69c, per yard.
Linen Damasks and Towe 8, creatly reduced.

258 dozen Honey Comb and Patent Friction Bath 50 pieces Irish I incus, 45 and 50c.; old price. Lead colored Lineus, very cheap.

DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS. l case 2% yards wide White Sheeting Muslin, only 88c. I case henvy 4 4 White Mus in 25c Williams ville, Wamsuta, Great Fal's Forestdale, and all leading makes, below case price. I baic flue al'-wool Ballardva-e Flanuel, 35c. Flannels, sill g ades, purchased before the recent advance, to be soid cheap.

BLACK SILKS REDUCED. Heavy Blue edge Slik, \$1 62 Yard wide heavy Gros Graine for Couts \$2.95 Yard wide heavy Gros Graine for Cours. 82 93 250 large size Shetiant. Shawis, best goods. Lands me Serside Stawis, came, 's hair fringe, 84 53. Linen fans, I inen fans, from a de fon Portemonnaies a large assentment cheap. Fine French Pomades, Bando ine, Combs, and Brushes, CLOSING OUT HOOP SKIRTS.

The Gabilelic i oop Skirts closing out.

East Wha come Coiscis
A general reduction throughout the who'e stock. E. R. LEE, No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET,

During alteration of front building (commencing July 5) the entrance to the Store will be on FILBERT Street, below Eighth. E. R. LEE.

MOSQUITO NETS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to put up at the shortest notice, in Town or Country

MOSOUITO CURTAINS,

FOR BEDS, CRIBS, ETC., Of the most approved styles of fixtures, and of all

the various materials used for the purpose.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NAPOLEON'S JULIUS CAESAR.

VOLUME 2

JUST READY TO-DAY. Bound in green morocco cloth, bevel ed boards. For sale by ASHMEAD & EVANS.

No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

Also received to-day :-COLONEL HARRY GILMOR'S FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON. Ambrose Spencer. PHEMIE KELLER. A Novel By F. G. Trafford, ut.or of "Maxwell Drewitt," etc Paper covers. NI W NOVELS, by first-class writers. Just the books ter dull summer atternoons.

VERANDAH

AND

WINDOW AWNINGS.

The Subscribers are now prepared to put up, in Town or Country.

AWNINGS,

FOR WINDOWS OR VERANDAHS.

Of the various materials used for the purpose, of which they keep an assortment constantly on hand.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, House-Furnishing Dry Goods

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

through Broadway's hurrying throng, which seem eve pursuing some mocking phantom that cludes their grasp. we ascend the marble steps of the 'Cooper Union.' It is 'a'l very fine' to enter this pleasant reception room, bu the studio beyond the folding doors-'ar, there's the rub!' But as the kindly face and pleasant voice of the Professor | reet us, our errand seems shorn of halfits terrors. Yet we cannot forbear asking, as we present our credentials and look timidly up at the compassionate dark eyes so far above our own diminutive stature, 'Will it kill us?' A pleasant laugh and an assuring word convince us that our time has not vet come; and we comply with the invitation to enter the operating room, with our two accompanying triends (the fair race of one assumes the hue of driven snow), with very much the feeling that the fly accepted the proffered hospitality of the spider.
"Fre aware of it we are seated in the dreaded chair, en-

THE TEETH.

ASSOCIATION.

AN AMUSING STORY.

By One who Visited the Colton Dental

Association.

"Alighting from the omnibus which has brought us a

gaged in a pleasant conversation. Suddenly we find a prop insinuated tetween our jaws, and the mouthplees of a villanous looking black bag between our lips. Two pair of hands, so gentle in their manipulations as to almost lead one to doubt their owners belonging to the muscu line persuasion, hold our mouth upon the pipe that the inhalation of the gas may be more perfect, while the owners of the aforesaid hands speak gentle words of encouragement. The soft hand of a lady assistant is laid assuringly on our own, and we can almost leel the suppressed anxiety of the two beloved companions behind the chair. A buzzing sound, as of myrlad swarms of bees! Anon comes floating by, in grano measures and long-drawn cadences, a sweet old triumphal bymn, such es those may sing who, having lett all of earth bobling them, enter into the glory of the Lord; and mingled with this, a wild symphony of cashing waves, ringing their ecaseless never more. Yet how strange! that last word of the hymn gave us a slight twitch, followed by two more, which partook if the nature of a strong yet paintess wrench. Your teeth are out, say three kind voices. But we have not come down yet to the sublunary works sufficiently to comprehend their meaning, until the assurance is repeated by one of the familiar voices behind the chair. We like a new being and lack at the feet of the kind operator flitten mours and incisons—a tribute to the greatest absorvery of the age.

"MARY N. ROCK WELL " DR. COLTON has made the Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas," for more than twenty years past and originated its anaschetic use for the extraction of teeth in May, 1863. Fince then we have administered it to

without a six sle failure to produce it sens billity to pain, or one case of unpleasant or injurious effects from the gas, which is so incident to chlorotorm and ether.

Every one of these is 6009 patients have signed a certificate scrolt that the operation was painless and pleasant. We can extract from ten to litteen toeth with one dose of gas.

The tollowing are the names of some of the distinguished persons for whom we have extracted teeth with the gas, and to whom we would considertly referible that the particular and the content of the content of the content of the particular persons for whom we would consider ty referible that the particular persons of the distinguished persons for whom we would consider ty referible that the particular persons of the distinguished persons for whom we would consider ty referible that the particular persons the particular

PHILADELPHIA. Mrs. M. C. Bispham.
Mrs. Mary C. Holmes,
Mrs. F. Fisher.
Mrs. F. Fisher.
Mrs. H. H. Weaver.
Miss. title B Lewis,
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Mrs. Clara G. Rabison,
Arz. E. S. Davis
Mrs. R. L. Rutter.
Was any Moore. Casper Souder, Ed. Capper Souder, Ed.,
Ho-axee Fescott,
Chstles F. Garrigues,
Rev. A. Paul,
Rev A. ex, J. Hamilton
George H. Stoart
Wit iam Warneck,
Rev George Brinshurst,
Char es F. Bicknet,
George B. L. Clay, M. D.,
Samuel Kreamer,
F. A. Torelin, John Berry. Wm. J., sen of John Berry.
Wm. J., sen of Dr. Gureey
Frank W., Newbold,
George H. Mitchell, M. D.
Aug. C., Bearnonville, M. D.
Aug. C., Bearnonville, M. D.
A. G., Mitchell,
D. W. F., Rivemes,
S. C., Herbert, dentist,
John S., Crombinger,
J. F., Balley,
Thomas S. Harr'son,
Coonei, Lewis Wagner,
J. A. McArthur, M. D.
Alexander G. Cattell

Mrs R. L. Rutter. Miss anni Moore i E. K. Blaenbrev,
b. Dr. Benner,
b. Neth R. Blocum,
s J. M. Bredford,
s Fannie Knowles,
Maggle Pancoast,
b. T. M. Moore,
Hannah Phillips,
b. Neliie Wilson,
s Sarah D. Tomlinson,
s Anna Taylor, Mrs Anna Taylor. Mrs Mary M. Mitchell, Mrs Juliettes, Roberts, Mrs Rebecca W. Altemus

New Alexander G. Cattell

New YORK.

C. B. 1 ab'greb, U. S. N.
A. A. Howard, M. D.
John H. Johnston, M. D.
F. Heilick, B. D.
R. C. Jones M. D.
R. L. Watt, Leptist.
E. D. Robie U. S. N.
N. W. Kimssley Deutis.
Rev. Charles C. Painter.
Rev. F. Babbit.
Rev. D. B. Emerson
Richard C. Dean M. D.
S. N.

New S. M. Beard.
Mrs. James V. Harper.
Mrs. James H. Melis.
Mrs. James H. Melis.
And fourteen thousand

S. N.

Join J. Mitche I., M. D.

Mrs. F. D. E. N. South- others.

Worth.

Many of these patients have written sentences opposite their names, the following of which are specimens:

Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream.

—By a Forecon Munister of State.

"Came from Hindson—would come from England"

"Though I was going up in the air, holding on to the tail on a kite"

"Though I was going up in the air, holding on to the tail of a kile."

A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."

Absolutely did not know it was done till done."

"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose or gas."

"No more old-inshioned dentistry for me."

"Ny recond operation with the gas—Lave tried ether—mosucarnestly recommend the Aitrons Oxide."

"Very pleasant ream."

"Was week and nervous teceived no pam, but wonderally re-reshed afterwards."

"I endorse all written above."

"A pleasant ride on the cars."

"A streat improvement is the barbarous art of dentistry."

hould never have a tooth drawn without it."

'God bless he inventor.'
'God bless he inventor.'
'But it will be asked does it destrey all pain? Is the cas pleasant to breathe? Does it leave any ball effects riterwards? Can a person with weak lungs or heart classes inhale it with satety? We asswer it does destrey all pain; it is pleasant to breate—no bad effects, such as depression er reas ron, tellow; it is safe for itself having weak lungs or heart disease. Indeed we have had fifty such patients tell us they felt better for a week geter inhaling the cas.

But what do the medical profession say of the gas?
The following letter ir.m the distinguished surgeon, Dr.
J. M. Carnochaa, to Dr. Co.ton, speaks for fivel:
No. 14 Fast Sixteenth street,
New York December 22 1865.

To you is due the credit of revising the use of this important agent in the practice of deciliarry after a lul of twenty-two years.

The value of a sale amesthetic agent which can be used without anticipation of danger to the patient, is a great boon to suffering humanity and I have related thus intensity in a my own cases in the belief that it similar layorable results are met with by others, the nitrous exide gas will supersede all other angusthetics; ow in use,

L. M. CAR O HAN.

Surgeon-in-Chief to the State cospital, etc. etc.

TESTIMONY FROM DR G USCOM.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1865.

Having a ceasion recently to undergo a minor surgical operation of much severity, I embraced the opportunity to try the anasthetic effect of nirous oxide gas, administered by Dr. G Q. COLTON. I found the percent retry ratisfactory. I was put into a sound steep in a few seconds, and remained so until the operation and dressing or the wound were completed. While looking for the meisions to begin, I found they had all been done.

Physician to New York Hospital.

The degree of insensibility produced by the gas may be interred from the following

AMU-ING INCIDENT.

A lady came to our office to have one tooth extracted, after examining the tooth, we administered the gas, and when she ell askep the tooth was extracted. On waking she spit out the blood, and in a few minutes was asked to vacare the chair for another patient and take a sent at the table. Not offering to pay, we as a sent eveninder, asked her to said her name to our scroll. "Why!" said the lady, when are you going to draw my tooth?" The tooth had been out ten minutes?

TESTIMONY FROM THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.

"We are slow to believe in the efficacy of new remodies that are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clerrymen and others of our acquaintance assures us that Dr. ("OL" ON, whose office is in the Cooper Institute has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely will out pain.

"We think it a duty to publish this fact, which we give, not on our own experience, but on the testimony of men of high character and intelligence, who are utterly meapable of deception."

Our rrice or extracting is 52 for the first tooth, and 51 for each subsequent tooth.

OFFICES:

No. 737 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE. No. 161 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI.

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